DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 166 074 SO 011 263

TITLE	Putting Social Indicators to Work: An Annotated Bibliography.
INSTITUTION	California State Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Apr 77
NOTE	74p.; Certain pages may not reproduce clearly due to fading ink throughout original document
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; Living Standards; *Regional Characteristics; Social Characteristics; *Social Indicators; Social Science Research; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis

ABSTRACT

This bibliography identifies 134 resources about the use of social indicators in national, state, county, and city profiles. Most of the reports describe projects which (1) used a profile approach (presented a comprehensive view of an area by drawing together information on housing, crime, education, income, and employment), (2) had a policy focus (were concerned with needs and conditions rather than with numbers of people served by various programs), or (3) used social and economic indicators in a broadly defined sense (limited data to key items of information which are indicative of conditions in an area). The first two sections present citations of projects undertaken at national and state levels. Sections three and four present citations of local projects within California and in other states. Section five identifies organizations involved in research on the application of social indicators. An index gives charts showing the following characteristics of the reports in the bibliography: level of aggregation of the data, time period covered, type of analysis, type of data used, and type of data display. (Author/AV)

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PUTTING SOCIAL INDICATORS TO WORK

An Annotated Bibliography

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Office of Planning and Research
State of California
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, California

April, 1977

Third Reprint, June, 1978

SO 011 263

The preparation of this document was financed in part through a Partnership Grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

100% POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED PAPER

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Some of the reports cited in this bibliography are available from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's PROJECT SHARE, a national clearinghouse for improving the management of human services. To inquire about which reports are available or to use the Clearinghouse services, write to:

Reference Division
PROJECT SHARE
P. O. Box 2309
Rockville, MD 20852

Or phone: (301) 468-2442

INTRODUCTION

The Origins of the Project

During the 1975-1976 legislative session, several bills were passed which extended the role of the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in the area of social planning. One of those bills, Assembly Bill 3508, directed OPR to identify the kinds of information which should be contained in a county socioeconomic profile prepared on a census tract basis. AB 3508 has two purposes. It seeks to improve the information available to local planners and decisionmakers about social and economic conditions within their communities. And because it calls for the development of uniform county descriptions, it should also make it easier to compare counties, thereby allowing state planners and decisionmakers to better identify areas of greatest need, and to allocate the state's limited fiscal resources more equitably and effectively.

Based on our research, we have determined that a useful profile should present a comprehensive view of the community. It should contain information on housing, crime, health, education, income, employment, and other pertinent areas. It should recognize that these social conditions are interrelated and it should facilitate the use of information on social conditions in policy decisions. Having developed the guidelines for such a profile, OPR will test them in three California counties, one urban, one suburban, and one rural. Once established, the profile can offer a common base for coordinated planning and policy development useful to state and local governments, school districts, manpower planning councils, health systems agencies, private service agencies, and citizen groups.

The Purpose of this Bibliography

Because AB 3508 carved out new territory for OPR and the staff for this somewhat overwhelming task was limited, it was important to build as much as possible upon the experience of others in using social indicators and preparing social profiles.

While a great deal has been written about the theoretical and methodological aspects of social indicators and social accounting, OPR staff could find no detailed description of their actual application in social profiles at the state and local level. This annotated bibliography, then, is the first such summary of the use of social indicators in national, state, county, and city profiles.

Besides providing the project staff with a sense of what has been done elsewhere, we hope this report will be useful to the three counties selected to test the model profile, as well as to others interested in social profiles and the practical application of social indicators. For those persons interested in learning more about projects included in this bibliography, many of the reports listed are available for review at the OPR office or are available for purchase through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Project SHARE.

Kinds of Projects Included

In searching out projects to include in this summary, C/R staff looked for the following kinds of social indicator/social profile projects:

> Projects which used a profile approach; that is, they attempted to present a comprehensive view of a county, or of sub-areas within a county, drawing together in one report information on housing, crime, education, income, employment, and so forth.
>
> Projects which had a policy focus; that is, they were concerned with needs and conditions rather than with numbers of people served by various programs.
>
> Projects which used social and economic indicators in a broadly defined sense; that is, they attempted to limit the data presented to those key items of information which are indicative of conditions in a county.

The projects listed in the following pages generally fit one or more of the above catagories. One note is in order at this point. While this year's project focuses on social profiles based on objective, quantitative data, a subjective view of conditions is also important. Therefore, some projects which assess community conditions based on the perceptions and attitudes of community residents have also been included.

For those interested in the more theoretical aspects of social indicators, the conclusion of the section entitled ADDITIONAL REFERENCES lists several extensive bibliographies.

Sources of Information

The projects summarized in this report have been identified through a number of sources, including the following:

> At the onset of the project, a letter was sent to the state planning offices of nearly all states asking if they had been involved in social indicator/social profile projects, or if they knew of any projects undertaken at the local level. The response to this request was helpful in identifying many current projects not yet included in any other bibliography.
>
> The Indiana Social Indicator Project (see page 19) developed a fairly extensive annotated bibliography on the "state of the art" of social indicators. While most of the bibliography focused on the more theoretical aspects of social indicators, one section outlined some examples of community indicator projects.
>
> The Center for the Coordination of Research on Social Indicators (see SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL page 67) maintains an extensive library on the subject, including many reports from local projects across the nation.

The U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare's Project SHARE was helpful in identifying projects, as was the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's publication Housing and Planning References.

A number of projects were gleaned from the footnotes and bibliographies of related reports.

The Structure of the Report

This bibliography begins with an assessment of projects prepared at the national, state, or local level, excluding California. A separate section is devoted to social indicator/social profile projects in California. This section will be expanded as part of a resource handbook for use by the demonstration counties, as well as by others in California interested in preparing socioeconomic profiles. The final section identifies several organizations heavily involved in research on the application of social indicators. Finally, an index is included, at the conclusion of the report, identifying the methods used in each study.

Section I
FEDERAL PROJECTS

FEDERAL PROJECTS

The notion of social accounting had its genesis at the national level when it became evident during the '60s that traditional economic indicators, such as gross national product (G.N.P.), did not accurately reflect the state of the nation. Even though civil unrest and discontent pervaded the nation during the '60s, the traditional economic barometer indicated things were better than ever. It became increasingly clear that a parallel set of social indicators were needed to make it possible to monitor rapid social change, to forecast emerging problems, and to measure the effect of social programs.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare took the lead in the area of social accounting when it published Toward a Social Report in 1969. This report laid some of the theoretical groundwork for two later publications, the Office of Management and Budget's Social Indicators, 1973 and the Bureau of the Census' journal, STATUS. Both Social Indicators and STATUS actually attempt to chart the nation's progress using available social statistics. These two works stress the use of graphics to portray trends in social conditions in America.

In addition to these three reports which are all nationwide in scope, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has done considerable work on developing a system of social and health indicators describing conditions in individual communities in the United States. Using both census and agency data, the Bureau has been able to develop a set of human need and human resource indicators listed by neighborhood in both urban and rural communitites. It has also studied the interrelationship of variables within neighborhoods.

Finally, the federal government has been interested in trying to measure the quality of life. The Environmental Protection Agency published a report entitled The Quality of Life Concept: A Potential New Tool for Decisionmakers, summarizing much of the thinking to date on the subject.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

*1 STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends

STATUS contains a graphic presentation of current statistical information on major social and economic conditions within the United States.

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Subscriber Services Section
Washington, D.C. 1976

*2 Social Indicators for Small Areas

This publication summarizes the papers presented at the Conference on Small Area Statistics and provides an explanation of the various methods of small area analysis, citing several examples of local indicator projects in Washington, D.C., New Haven, Connecticut, and Los Angeles, California.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973

*3 Social and Health Indicators System-Atlanta; Part I and II

The purpose of the Social and Health Indicator System described in this report, and in the following two citations, is to provide a mechanism for monitoring the health and the social and economic well-being of the populations receiving (or eligible to receive) health and social services in a given area.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973 273p

*4 Social and Health Indicators System - Los Angeles

This report describes a system of social, health, and resource indicators applied to neighborhood conditions and measured over time. The problems associated with combining census data with locally generated data are discussed.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973 320p

*Indicates those reports which are available for review at the California Office of Planning and Research.

*5 Social and Health Indicators System - Rural, Mound Bayou, Mississippi: Part I and II

A rural counterpart to Item 4, this report describes a system for monitoring the health and the social and economic well-being of people residing in neighborhoods served by O.E.O. health centers and/or health networks.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1972 347p

*6 State Economic and Social Indicators, Bulletin No. 328

This publication marks one of the first attempts by the federal government to use indicators to guide social policy and programs. Selected social and economic indicators were computed for each state from national data and the states were then ranked on the basis of this information.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

*7 Toward a Social Report

Noting that there was no national, comprehensive set of statistics reflecting social progress, this report was the first step in developing such a set. It is historically significant in the movement toward social accounting, since it is a preliminary statement on the thinking about social indicators at the federal level.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1969

*8 A Report on Measurement and the Quality of Life and Implications for Government Action on "The Limits of Growth"

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973

U.S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

*9 Community Profiles

In the '60s, O.E.O. produced socioeconomic profiles for every county in the United States. The reports were fairly comprehensive, had clearly written text, and included some data graphically displayed. The interesting fact, however, is that the profiles were "written" by computer.

From: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. n.d.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

*10 The Quality of Life Concept: A Potential New Tool for Decision Makers

Growing out of a symposium on the concept of quality of life, this report defines the concept in terms of its components and develops quantitative approaches for its use in guiding public policy.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973 293p

*11 Minimum Standards for Quality of Life

Rather than focusing on optimum quality of life, this study focuses on defining quality of life minimums; that is, those minimum standards set by existing laws, court decisions, or common custom.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1975 193p

U.S. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

*12 Social Indicators--1973

This major statistical effort by the federal government graphically describes social conditions and trends in the United States. The report is restricted primarily to objective data on conditions, although some subjective or public opinion data are included. A new edition, Social Indicators--1976, is due to be released in April, 1977.

From: U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1974 258p

Section II
STATE PROJECTS

STATE PROJECTS

Three facts become clear after reviewing social indicator/social profile projects prepared at the state level. First, a great many states (at least thirty-one) have taken the first steps at social accounting through specific projects. These projects vary greatly in the level of sophistication and the type of approach used. While some present a very simplistic picture of conditions statewide, others contain very detailed county-by-county information. Several strive to measure quality of life; others fulfill a more modest purpose by providing a common data base for planning.

Second, very few state profile projects provide an analysis of data below the county or multi-county level. By focusing on comparable county-by-county descriptions, it becomes possible to compare selected conditions on a statewide basis.

Third, considerably more information is available on a state or county basis than on a census tract or neighborhood basis. Irrespective of the level of analysis, obtaining accurate and timely indicator data is still a major problem. This issue is discussed at length in the reports from Michigan, Maryland, and Indiana.

The following approaches to social accounting have been taken by states reported on in this work:

Quality of Life Studies

While there is no commonly accepted definition of quality of life, it generally refers to the well-being of people. The concept encompasses physical, social, economic, and psychological well-being. As such, it is dependent on the interplay between the actual physical/social/economic environment and people's subjective view of that environment.

Several states have published quality of life reports in which they attempted to evaluate the well-being of citizens. However, these studies generally use objective measures (such as social indicators), or they use subjective measures (such as citizen surveys); rarely do they relate the two. Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts and New Jersey have used the federal census and other available objective data to portray the quality of life. States such as North Carolina and Oregon have surveyed residents for their assessment of the quality of life, thus obtaining primarily a subjective view. In rare instances, such as Ohio and Florida, are the objective and subjective linked, to provide some insights on the relationship between objective conditions and people's view of those conditions.

Social Indicator Studies

A number of states have attempted to develop a social indicator system through which socioeconomic conditions could be monitored for areas within the state. Examples include, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado, and Georgia. While many state profiles use some social

indicators as a base, these states (and particularly those of Indiana and Maryland) have done considerable work on the conceptual model for a social indicators system. However, the models developed in each of these projects suffered in actual application from a lack of timely, accurate indicator data available on a county basis.

Social Accounting of Poverty

While all of the social profile projects are concerned with poverty, Maine, Oregon, and Mississippi have focused on the extent of poverty and the conditions related to it within the state.

The Statistical Atlas

Oklahoma and Pennsylvania have used an atlas approach, visually mapping socioeconomic data to highlight the differences and similarities among counties within the state.

Expansions of Previous Efforts

In a number of cases the current projects build upon a previous effort and a desire for a more comprehensive view. For example, in planning for the future development of the state, Missouri has begun to include an analysis of various economic and social factors and their implications. Montana has expanded its system of environmental indicators to include an assessment of such factors as education, crime, income, and child welfare.

Other Variations

Several other variations among state projects are worthy of note:

Level of Aggregation - While a few projects, such as those from Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Jersey, present only statewide figures, most of the state-prepared profiles do provide county level information.

Time Period Covered - Profiles from Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Rhode Island describe conditions at one point in time, while the works of Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma and others stress trends over time.

Type of Data Used - Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and South Dakota have relied heavily on 1970 census data, while Colorado, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Oregon made extensive use of agency operational data.

Type of Analysis - In most cases, the information in the profile is simply presented and the reader is allowed to draw conclusions about the inter-relationship among the variables. However, Colorado, Maryland, Rhode Island, Montana, North and South Dakota, made an attempt to analyze those inter-relationships using various statistical methods.

Method of Presentation - While the presentation of the material in the profiles varies considerably, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Oklahoma have stressed the visual display of information, using maps, charts, or other graphics.

In the profiles from Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, and Oklahoma, the reports are organized by categories such as housing or education, and counties are compared to one another. These reports assess conditions throughout the state identifying significant variations. In the works of Arkansas, Iowa, Mississippi and Oregon, however, the report is organized by county, so that all of the information about a particular county is presented together, forming a unique profile of conditions in that county.

ARIZONA

While not currently involved in a specific social-indicator project, the State Office of Economic Planning and Development does have a program designed to catalogue all significant state and federal sources of social and economic data in Arizona. They indicated that a project to identify social indicators would be a logical outgrowth of this current program.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Department of Local Services is currently updating county profiles containing social, economic, and environmental data, information on county government agencies, and grant information. The profiles have recently been completed and will soon be distributed to the state's seventy-five counties.

CALIFORNIA

The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) is currently involved in a project to identify the key kinds of socioeconomic data which should be included in a county social profile prepared on a census tract basis. This task will be completed with the help of an Advisory Committee of representatives from state agencies providing human services as well as representatives of local government and private agencies. The Advisory Committee must first reach a concensus on which conditions in a community must be described in the basic profile. They will then recommend the social and economic indicators which best measure those selected conditions. This project will also explore ways to make the needed information available on a census tract basis.

In July, 1977, three counties will be selected as demonstration sites to test the feasibility and cost of preparing such a profile and to determine its usefulness for state and local planning and impact assessment. As the project progresses, OPR will prepare resource materials for the demonstration projects, as well as to others interested in compiling a socioeconomic profile.

COLORADO

13 An Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States

This report explores the differences and similarities among counties in Colorado, Montana, and North and South Dakota, based on a number of key factors. Each factor is defined by numerous variables. This report is designed to provide a better understanding of the relationship between variables such as health and housing, as well as to put statistical information in a form more readily understandable to decision-makers.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1974

14 Colorado Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report identifies changes for each variable in sixty-three counties of Colorado. This report served as a model for nearly identical reports for the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Wisconsin.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

*15 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Colorado

In this publication, all Colorado counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county. This report served as a pilot for nearly identical works for the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972 67p

16 Base Data for Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This volume contains the actual 1970 data which formed the basis for the socioeconomic data rank orders described above. It includes statistics for all six states of Region VIII.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

DELAWARE

*17 The Quality of Life in Delaware: An Overview

The Quality of Life in Delaware represents the first attempt by the Delaware State Planning Office to measure the State's quality of life through a compilation of assorted socioeconomic indicators. This publication examines indicators under the selected categories of population, economy, education, recreation, health, government, transportation, public safety, housing, environment, and land use. Comparisons are made among counties in Delaware and between Delaware and adjoining states. Much of the data is mapped, charted, or graphed for ease of interpretation. Some additional data in similar format appears in the Delaware Statistical Abstract 1975.

By: Delaware State Planning Office
Dover, Delaware 1975 164p

*Indicates those reports which are available for review at the California Office of Planning and Research.

FLORIDA

The Florida State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services is currently involved in a systematic needs assessment project which utilizes both social indicators and social survey techniques to identify and rank human service needs. The project has three components--

1) Key informants survey: A survey of direct service providers;
2) Community survey: A sample of the community-at-large and of the clients of the various state service agencies, using face-to-face interview techniques; and,
3) Social, economic, and health indicators: An analysis of key data items drawn primarily from existing data sources which are updated annually.

The results of the needs assessment were geographically displayed using computer mapping. The final step in the project will be to integrate the results of the needs assessment into the budget-making process, using what they call an Optimal Resource Allocation Model. A description of the project and methodology used will soon be published in a Technology Transfer Manual.

GEORGIA

*18 Human Resources Indicator Model

The Human Resources Indicator Model provides a tool to aid in allocating human resources in a manner most responsive to community needs. It identifies forty human-need indicators that can be readily measured through existing statistical data. The indicators are grouped into eight generic service groups, related to the department's budget classifications.

By: Department of Human Resources
Atlanta, Georgia 1976

HAWAII

19 Community Profiles for Hawaii

This work is a compilation of social indicators for various geographic entities within the state.

By: Department of Planning and Economic Development
Honolulu, Hawaii 1972

*20 Proceedings of the Conference on Socio-Environmental Indicators

In 1971, the Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development sponsored a conference on indicators, the results of which are published in these proceedings. The papers appearing in this report were presented by resident experts from various state departments, the University, and other organizations.

By: Department of Planning and Economic Development
Honolulu, Hawaii 1971

IDAHO

The Idaho Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs has compiled a preliminary summary of quality of life indicators and hopes to further revise and refine that list. Fairly extensive in nature, it covers the areas of general demographics, economics, housing, health, public safety, recreation, transportation, education, energy, environmental and natural resources, land use, and government.

21 County Profiles

This report draws together county level data, including general demographic data, as well as information for social and economic planning.

By: Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs
State of Idaho
Boise, Idaho 1977

ILLINOIS

The State has not undertaken any formal indicator profile project, although it has developed social service plans for eight major state agencies. Each specific plan assesses need, shows service levels, and details planned expenditures. The result is a plan which uses indicator information to shape policy.

INDIANA

*22 Indiana Social Indicator Study, 1976

The work done by the Indiana State Planning Services Agency is particularly useful to anyone interested in social indicators and social profiles. The published report is divided into two sections, the first containing a very extensive annotated bibliography that covers:

1) Development of social accounting, criticism, and state of the art;
2) Social information, methodology, and societal models;
3) Categories of social indicators and their application;
4) Examples of community indicator projects; and,
5) The relationship of social research to policy-making.

The second section contains data concerning lifestyles and levels of living standards among the state's ninety-two counties. These data are transformed into current, static, descriptive indicators which in the future will be integrated into a model of social assessment. The profiles lean heavily on what reliable and useable data were available from state agencies and statewide private organizations. The areas covered include general population characteristics, the environment, housing, education, employment, health and welfare, income/standard of living, crime control/public safety, and community organization/participation.

The State Planning Services Agency indicated that the next phase of the project would involve collecting subjective information through a statewide survey of communities, and doing research on statistical methods of assimilating both types of information into summary social indicators.

By: State Planning Services Agency
Indianapolis, Indiana 1976 245p

IOWA

Iowa State University is currently compiling social profiles for nine rural counties. They are preparing these profiles for distribution to the general public and local decision-makers as part of a pilot project on social indicators for rural areas. The reports will be distributed on a county-by-county basis at workshops which will stress the potential utility of social indicators in assessing needs.

*23 The Quality of Life in Iowa: An Economic and Social Report to the Governor for 1970

This report is a good example of the efforts some states have made at social accounting. In addition to the standard measures contained in traditional economic reports, such as population, labor force, employment, personal income trends, and so forth, this report attempts to summarize the qualitative changes in 1970. This includes indicators of education, health, care of the aged, leisure time, unlawful behavior, and the environment. In many of the above areas, data are presented for each county as well as statewide. For the most part, however, the report provides baseline figures, rather than trends over time.

By: Office of Planning and Programming
Des Moines, Iowa 1970 128p

LOUISIANA

The Office of State Planning is currently involved in a project to select a set of social indicators, starting with the areas of housing and health. This set of indicators will be a part of a larger Comprehensive Planning Information System.

*24 The State of the State: A Graphic Report on Population and Income, Quality of Life, Employment and Earnings, the Cities.

This report offers a fairly simple, straightforward presentation of trends in the state's population, personal income, education, crime, housing, taxes, health status, and employment and earnings, using a combination of graphics and narrative. Although most figures are for the state as a whole, the final section briefly discusses population and ethnic shifts in several major cities.

By: Office of State Planning
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 1971 49p

MAINE

*25 Profile of Poverty - Maine: A Data Source

This current edition of the Profile of Poverty, like earlier editions, presents a concise collection of social data in the areas of income, housing, employment, education, transportation and health. In addition, two new sections have been added discussing: 1) social programs and potential clients; and, 2) citizen opinions. The first of these deals with assessing the utilization rate of various services programs, while the second highlights the results of two surveys conducted to measure priorities, goals, and objectives for Maine as viewed by Maine citizens.

By: Executive Department
Augusta, Maine 1975 190p

MARYLAND

*26 Social Indicator Report: A Conceptual Approach

This report represents one of the few state efforts at selecting key indicators, rather than simply assembling available socioeconomic data. The actual product, however, was limited both by the fact that the data desired weren't available in any form, or that they weren't available in a form suitable for use in the analysis, either because they were not available on a county level or they were not comparable to the 1970 census. The topics covered include socioeconomic status, preservation and improvement of health, promotion of public safety and justice, advancement of economic well-being, promotion of educational development, provision of adequate housing and community services, and development of social and recreational opportunities. The technical documentation for this report has been published under a seperate cover.

By: Maryland Department of State Planning
Baltimore, Maryland 1976 121p

MASSACHUSETTS

27 Massachusetts Quality of Life Report

This report offers a very clear, concise picture of the state of the State using various social and environmental indicators. Each indicator is displayed through charts and graphs, with a brief analysis comparing Massachusetts to the nation, and tracing trends over time.

By: Quality of Life Research Associates
Amherst, Massachusetts 1975 35p

MICHIGAN

*28 Social Reporting in Michigan: Problems and Issues

This report examines the way in which the state can exercise leadership in providing regular and reliable public information on the quality of life in Michigan. The first section deals with: the need for regular social reporting; present activities related to determing quality of life at the federal, state, and local level; the organization of social information, including a discussion of information systems and common problems in the development and use of information; and, the criteria for selection of relevant information.

The report discusses policy indicators in six areas, with an evaluation of existing information, its sources, and its limitations. The areas include general demographics, health, economic, lawful behavior, education, and environmental quality.

This study provides an excellent summary of what data for social reporting are available and how a state can use them.

By: Office of Planning Coordination
Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University
Lansing, Michigan 1970 286p

MINNESOTA

29 Minnesota Profile

The Minnesota Profile covers general quality of life, land use, population, personal income, work force and employment, business and industry, agribusiness, energy, transportation, communications, financial aids, and taxation.

By: Department of Economic Development
State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 1974 64p

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Research and Development Center produces several data summaries on the state and counties within it. The information, while useful, appears to be aimed at attracting prospective investors or industries to an area. The Center indicated that the state maintains a computerized statistical data base for the eighty-two counties in the state. The Research and Development Center reported also that some, if not all, of the ten Planning and Development Districts within the State had prepared statistical profiles.

30 The Extent and Distribution of Poverty in Mississippi

This study characterizes poverty in Mississippi and provides some useable insights into its causes and the problems associated

with it. The study combines census data with other available information to describe family size and composition, health, nutrition, income, employment and education. While a wealth of statistical data is presented, it is presented with a great deal of accompanying description and analysis. The final chapter has an interesting discussion of the theories of the cause of poverty and issues involved with its relief. Included also is a technical appendix providing county level data.

By: Office of Human Resources and Community Services
Community Services Administration
State of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi 1976 313p

*31 Handbook of Selected Data for Mississippi

This handbook provides updated information on transportation, population, education, employment, income, natural resources, utilities, multi-county districts, and more. The information is shown on statewide county-by-county maps with a limited amount of text. This report is significantly broader than its predecessor, entitled Mississippi's Changing Economy, 1973 which focused primarily on the state's economic conditions.

By: Sandra H. Brooks
Mississippi Research and Development Center
Jackson, Mississippi 1976 80p

MISSOURI

The Missouri State Office of Administration indicated that they were currently planning a research project to prepare data profiles for the state's twenty regional planning areas. These profiles will present key social and economic indicators for areas such as criminal justice, health, education, and aging.

*32 Missouri Development Planning: Research and Analysis

This document, while primarily oriented toward land use-planning is interesting because of its focus on policy development and implementation. The contents are centered around: 1) the analysis of the state's future based on past performance, trends, and resources; 2) a discussion of major problems, issues, and opportunities confronting the state; and, 3) recommendations for initial corrective action. The analysis is presented in three separate sections: 1) major economic and social trends, issues, and problems; 2) an inventory of public facilities and services with an assessment of needs and limitations; and, 3) developmental constraints and pressures relating to natural resources and environment. Some sub-state comparisons are presented in map form.

From: Office of Administration
Jefferson City, Missouri

MONTANA

*33 Montana Environmental Indicators - Fourth Annual Report

This report portrays conditions and trends in Montana incorporating social-economic-demographic data along with biophysical data. As such, it assesses the dynamic interplay of social, economic, and environmental systems. Social indicator information was added in the areas of health, crime, employment, income, library circulation, and child welfare.

By: Environmental Quality Council
Helena, Montana 1975 155p

34 An Experimental Approach to Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States

This report explores the differences and similarities among counties in Colorado, Montana, and North and South Dakota, based on a number of key factors. Each factor is defined by numerous variables. This report is designed to provide a better understanding of the relationship between variables such as health and housing, as well as to put statistical information in a form more readily understandable to decisionmakers.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1974

35 Montana Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

36 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Montana

In this publication all counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county in 1970.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

37 Base Data For Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This single volume contains the 1970 data on which the socioeconomic data rank ordering is based, and includes all six states of Region VIII (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, page 64).

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

NEW JERSEY

*38 "Constructing a Statistical Profile of the Quality of Life in New Jersey"-Seventh Annual Report

Chapter Seven of the State's Annual Report reviews conditions in the state and sets up guideposts for future work in the development of social indicators. The topics covered include income, employment, health, education, social well-being, security, and the environment. The chapter focuses on the ways in which existing sources of information can be utilized and new information developed and analyzed.

By: Economic Policy Council and Office of Economic Policy
Department of the Treasury
Trenton, New Jersey 1974 70-102p

NORTH CAROLINA

39 Through Our Eyes

The results of a statewide citizens' survey of over 3,000 households were published in six volumes under the general title of Through Our Eyes. The topics addressed included opinions on the allocation of funds to various government services and programs, an assessment of community needs and problems, and a determination of the most important qualities of community life. The analysis took into account age, ethnic group, education, income, urban vs. rural residence, leader-citizen comparisons, as well as multi-county planning regions.

By: Department of Sociology and Anthropology
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 1973

40 Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being in North Carolina

This report describes a project to assemble social and economic indicators for the State of North Carolina and its seventeen planning regions. The indicators are grouped under the general headings of population, economic well-being, education, health, and social concerns.

By: Research Triangle Institute
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 1971

NORTH DAKOTA

41 An Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States

This report explores the differences and similarities among counties in Colorado, Montana, and North and South Dakota, based on a number of key factors. Each factor is defined by numerous variables. This report is designed to provide a better understanding of the relationship between variables such as health and housing, as well as to put statistical information in a form more readily understandable to decisionmakers.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1974

42 North Dakota Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

43 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for North Dakota

In this publication, all counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county in 1970.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

44 Base Data for Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This single volume contains the 1970 data on which the socioeconomic data rank ordering is based and includes all six states of Region VIII. (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, page 64)

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

OHIO

45 The Quality of Life in Ohio - Results of a Statewide Survey

In 1974, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development surveyed a representative sample of 2,500 people on their attitudes,

perception, and personal information in order to measure staisfaction or lack of satisfaction in the following areas of concern: health, housing, crime, employment, democratic processes, environment, and education. The results were cross-tabulated to show variations by age, race, sex, income, location, and education.

By: Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development
Columbus, Ohio 1974

*46 Socio-economic Profile of Ohio - Summary Report

The introduction to this report states that the primary purpose of the Socio-economic Profile project is to produce a basic series of documented studies which "collect, organize, and analyze Ohio's past and present socio-economic structure, significant changes in such structure, and various social and economic factors bearing upon change and development of that structure." Yet, the bulk of this particular report deals primarily with economic and demographic information, and has left many areas of social concern uncovered, such as health and crime. Much of the data is presented for regions of the state, as well as for the entire state.

By: Department of Development
Columbus, Ohio 1969 105p

OKLAHOMA

*47 State of the State: Oklahoma 1974--A Statistical Atlas of Demographic Social and Economic Data

Oklahoma has prepared a statistical atlas of demographic, social, and economic data which identifies trends and suggests their impact on the growth and development of the state. The data are mapped in an atlas-like format with clarifying text and include a comparative analysis among regions and counties within Oklahoma. The data are presented in the following functional areas: population, economic and social conditions, housing, health, environment, transportation, education, public safety, and general government. Extensive use is made of state agencies' operational data to provide a detailed picture for each of the above areas. The Office of Community Affairs and Planning also publishes a very brief Mini-Atlas of Selected Socio-Economic Data, which is an executive summary and update of the original report.

By: The Office of Community Affairs and Planning
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 1974 248p

OREGON

*48 Social Accounting for Oregon: Indicators of Depressed Socio-Economic Conditions, 1976

This report updates a previous edition. It gathers and summarizes data which reflect depressed social and economic conditions on a

county-by-county basis. This departs significantly from the earlier edition, which was primarily dependent on 1970 census data, in that the information in the current edition was primarily gathered from state agencies, thereby permitting a more frequent updating of the report. The major indicator areas covered were population, public assistance, housing, health, education, economic conditions, social disorder, and migration. Fairly extensive data in each of these areas are presented for every county, with population and poverty income figures given on a sub-county level. This report provides an excellent example of what could be done at the state level to aid in comparing socioeconomic conditions of counties, enabling the state to channel its resources in an effective and equitable manner.

By: Community Services Program
Department of Human Resources
Salem, Oregon 1976 407p

49 The Quality of Life as Oregonians See It - Man's Activities as Related to Environmental Quality

This effort adds a subjective view on the quality of life in Oregon. Using an interview approach, students contacted 2,000 Oregonians to determine their satisfaction with various services or conditions in their communities. Among the areas considered were transportation, family planning, neighborhood conditions, energy, state government, gasoline availability, and general quality of life. The results were cross-tabulated by age, sex, income, and region of the state.

By: Survey Research Center
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 1975 200p

50 Social Accounting for Oregon: Indicators of Depressed Socio-Economic Conditions, 1972

This publication was the first formal attempt by Oregon to gather and summarize data which reflect depressed social and economic conditions on a county-by-county basis. The indicators used were drawn primarily from the 1970 census.

By: Grant-Morgan Associates
Community Services Program
Department of Human Resources
Salem, Oregon 1972 208p

PENNSYLVANIA

51 Socio-Economic Patterns of Pennsylvania - An Atlas

This report measures some of the social and economic differences and similarities that exist among counties and regions in Pennsylvania.

By: Bureau of Management Services
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 1975 227p

RHODE ISLAND

52 Factor Analysis of Rhode Island Census Tracts, 1970

This study attemps to process and organize raw census data into a meaningful social-indicator profile for Rhode Island. Six factors defined by a number of component variables were established: "socio-economic status, group quarters, migration, sub-urban, non-ethnic, and social stability." Scores were then computed for each census tract.

By: James M. Sakoda and James P. Karon
Rhode Island Health Services Research, Inc.
Providence, Rhode Island 1974

SOUTH DAKOTA

53 An Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States

This report explores the differences and similarities among counties in Colorado, Montana, and North and South Dakota, based on a number of key factors. Each factor is defined by numerous variables. This report is designed to provide a better understanding of the relationship between variables such as health and housing, as well as to put statistical information in a form more readily understandable to decisionmakers.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1974

54 South Dakota Socio-Economic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970 -72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

55 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for South Dakota

In this publication all counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county in 1970.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

56 Base Data for Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This single volume contains the 1970 data on which the socioeconomic data rank ordering was based and includes all six states of Region VIII (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, page 64).

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

TEXAS

The Texas Department of Community Affairs, in cooperation with the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and several cities in the Southwest Federal Region, has been involved in the development of community indicator systems. For a description of that project, see the L.B.J. School of Public Affairs, page 65.

UTAH

57 Utah Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables.

By: Center of Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

58 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Utah

In this publication all counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county in 1970.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

59 Base Data for Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This single volume contains the 1970 data on which socioeconomic data rank ordering is based and includes all six states of Region VIII (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, page 64).

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

WASHINGTON

The Secretary of State's Office will release in early 1977 an analysis of indicies of the quality of life in Washington. Using rather unconventional indicators, such as the amount of money received in National Science Foundation grants, they are comparing Washington to other states. In addition, the Governor of the state instructed the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management to develop and implement a long-range policy planning process for the state. The program, called Alternatives for Washington, utilizes citizens' task forces and surveys to identify issues and propose policies and actions for the state.

WISCONSIN

60 Wisconsin Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables for the states (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, (page 64).

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

WYOMING

61 Wyoming Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measure 1970-72

Using variables drawn from annually updated agency data, this report assesses county-by-county changes for each of the variables for the entire state.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1973

62 1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Wyoming

In this publication all counties are ranked on each of 189 separate variables. The variables, taken for the most part from the 1970 census, indicate how each particular county compares to every other county in 1970.

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

63 Based Data for Rank Order of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States

This single volume contains the 1970 data on which the socioeconomic data rank ordering is based and includes all six states of Region VIII (see also the CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, page 64)

By: Center for Social Research and Development
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 1972

CANADA

64 Canada: A Socio-Political Report

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Ronald Manzer
McGraw-Hill-Ryerson
Toronto, Ontario, Canada 1974 349p

65 Alberta, 1971 - Toward A Social Audit: A Report to the People of Alberta About the Quality of Life in Alberta

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Lawrence William Downey
Human Resources Research Council
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada 1972 53p

Section III
LOCAL PROJECTS
(OUTSIDE CALIFORNIA)

LOCAL PROJECTS OUTSIDE CALIFORNIA

Throughout the nation, people at the local level have sought ways to obtain a comprehensive view of their community and its neighborhoods. While it is much more difficult to locate and review such individual community efforts, it is possible to make a few generalizations based on those included in this study.

First, these projects usually reflect the unique character of each community studied, the types of data available, and the strengths and interests of the staff preparing the profile.

Second, a great many of the reports reviewed have tried to present information at the neighborhood level because of its value in quality-of-life assessments and social impact analysis. Because the federal decennial census is the primary source of neighborhood level information, the scope of many of the profile projects has been limited and there are also strong similiarities in the variables or measures chosen for examination. The principal variation in the profiles occurs in the type of analysis performed on the data.

While the data available for profiles at the local level are considerably less than that available at the state or national level, the analyses conducted have been more detailed. For instance, a number of communities (Washington, D.C.; Tampa, Florida; Providence, Rhode Island; Austin, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Atlanta, Georgia) have begun to analyze the inter-relationship of conditions at a neighborhood level. Using a variety of statistical methods including factor and cluster analyses, a number of individual measures have been combined in order to develop a composite measure or indicator of conditions, such as inadequate health or housing. These composite indicators permit relationships among conditions to be expressed more easily to decisionmakers.

While census information is the basic building block of most of community profiles, several communities have been able to obtain local agency data on a neighborhood level. These communities include Colorado Springs, Colorado, Chicago, Illinois, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, and Columbus, Ohio.

Several communities have taken another step beyond the basic profile by undertaking quality of life studies which attempt to relate objective data with subjective information of conditions. Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Chicago, Illinois, are two good examples of works in which available census and agency data are combined with citizen surveys in order to measure social well-being. As such, they provide a means of measuring objective conditions within a community against the residents' own perceptions about their community.

ARKANSAS

The Department of Management and Program Analysis for the City of Little Rock has developed a "state of the city" report as a part of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs' Community Activity Indicators Research Project (see page 65).

COLORADO

66 A Socio-Environmental Audit of Colorado Springs, Colorado Project Report Part II - Final Technical Report

The Audit evaluates the quality of life in terms of four environments; the physical, the socio-political, the economic/democratic, and the perceptive. It analyzes the factors which make up each environment using census data, agency data, and community survey results. It is one of the few reports cited in which the objective and subjective are related in assessing the quality of life. The findings are mapped by the six geographic areas of the community.

By: Colorado College
Colorado Springs, Colorado 1974

67 The Urban Community Social Indicator System - A Preliminary Report

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: M. Jay Crowe and Karl Fleming
Denver Urban Observatory
Denver, Colorado 1974 15p

CONNECTICUT

68 Social Indicators: Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

This report presents a simple analysis of the region's population according to the 1970 Census and Labor Department data. It does not use composite indicators.

By: Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region
Norwich, Connecticut 1973

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*69 Trends

This quarterly newsletter reports on the many projects underway in Washington, D.C., several of which involve social indicators.

By: Department of Human Resources
District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. (quarterly)

*70 An Indicator System of the District of Columbia - A Pilot Project

This report presents the results of a pilot project to develop a system based on composite indicators of health conditions surrounding birth, housing, dependency, and socioeconomic conditions with census tracts being ranked and mapped according to these factors. It also includes a technical appendix.

By: Office of Planning and Management
District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 1973 115p

*71 A Study in Comparative Urban Indicators: Conditions in 18 Large Metropolitan Areas

The publication, an expanded revision of the report listed below, attempts to compare the quality of life in Washington, using selected indicators, to other large urbanized areas. For each of the indicators the report describes the source of the data, the method of calculation, and any caveats.

By: Michael Flax
Urban Institute
Washington, D.C. 1972

72 The Quality of Life in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.: Some Statistical Benchmarks

This report represents the first attempt to assess the quality of life in Washington, D.C., using selected socioeconomic indicators.

By: Michael Flax and Martin Jones
Urban Institute
Washington, D.C. 1970

*Indicates those reports which are available for review at the California Office of Planning and Research.

FLORIDA

*73 Social Indicators For Tampa, Florida

This report, co-authored by David Smith, who also wrote The Geography of Social Well-Being in the United States, attempts to assess the well-being of neighborhoods in Tampa, Florida. The study sets forth some criteria for assessing social well-being. It delineates several key factors: social problems, socioeconomic status, racial segregation, and social deprivation. These factors are mapped for areas of Tampa.

By: David Smith and Robert Grey
Urban Studies Bureau
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 1972

GEORGIA

The Community Development Department of the City of Gainesville, Georgia, has done some work in developing social indicators as an evaluation tool for city governments.

74 Social and Health Indicators System - Atlanta: Part I and II

(See U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, page 8.)

By: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 1973 273p

75 Preliminary Study of Social Welfare Indicators

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Atlanta Urban Observatory
Atlanta University, School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia 1971

76 Community Social Analysis of Athens-Clarke County

This study analyzes the social structure of Athens-Clarke County. It also discusses the needs of the community as seen through the eyes of a sampling of leaders representing all aspects of the community. Such an approach would provide an interesting counterpart to a state of the county report based on quantitative social indicators.

By: Institute of Community and Area Development
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 1969

ILLINOIS

77 Public Attitudes and Social Trends in Chicago - An Annual Inventory

Designed to provide a baseline of information about Chicago, the first part of the study contains the results of a sample of Chicago residents queried on the advantages of living there, the major problems facing the city, and changes needed to improve the quality of life. The second part utilizes agency data to explore trends in pollution, public safety and police protection, education, the economy, housing, and political participation. Included is an interesting discussion regarding the quality of public data.

By: Center of Urban Affairs
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois 1971

INDIANA

*78 Social Vulnerability in Indianapolis

This study describes the way in which an analysis of numerous variables produced a factor called social vulnerability, which measures the degree to which persons are vulnerable to conditions requiring help from various service providers. The Indianapolis census tracts are mapped and ranked according to this factor.

By: John C. Maloney
Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana 1973 53p.

*79 Measuring Potential for the Quality of Life

This study develops an index for measuring the potential for a high quality of life in the South Bend region compared to sixteen other metropolitan areas similar in size to South Bend. The report compared these sixteen areas in terms of twenty-three indicators in the areas of economy, living environment, health, housing, education, culture, and community participation.

By: G. A. Wing
Division of Business and Economics
Indiana University
South Bend, Indiana 1972

LOUISIANA

80 Status of the Area Report: Community Activity Indicator Analysis Monroe SMSA

This "state-of-the-city" report was prepared as a part of the Lyndon B. Johnson school of Public Affairs Community Activity

Indicator Project (see page 65). There was no opportunity to review this report.

By: Office of Program Management
City of Monroe
Monroe, Louisiana 1974

MISSISSIPPI

According to the State Research and Development Center, some, if not all, of the ten Planning and Development Districts within the state have done their own statistical profiles.

*81 Social and Health Indicators System: Rural, Mount Bayou, Mississippi

(See U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, page 8.)

By: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973

NEVADA

*82 Social Planning and Decision-making in Washoe County, Nevada

The first volume of this report, prepared by the Community Service Agency for the Washoe County Council of Governments, describes a model for decisionmaking based on a social planning capability along with recommendations for its implementation. It also contains the 1975 Action Plan for Washoe County, which presents a set of goals, objectives, and strategies to address human needs in four high-priority neighborhoods within the county. The Technical Appendix, published as volume two, contains basic data on population, housing, and economic conditions for the county and for four high-priority planning areas within the county. The final section consists of a number of maps of the differences between areas as measured by several socioeconomic indicators.

By: Community Service Agency of Washoe County
Reno, Nevada 1974 132p

NEW MEXICO

83 A Social Report of Metropolitan Albuquerque

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Patrick H. McNamara
The Albuquerque Urban Observatory
Albuquerque, New Mexico 1973

84 Social Reporting for Albuquerque: Development of Social Indices

HUD has funded eight cities, including Albuquerque, to participate in a social indicators study entitled Government Impact Indices. This report concludes Phase I of Albuquerque's study, "Identification of Social Indicators." The model covers the following areas: education, health, community participation, equality of opportunity, and level of living, with several indicators of the level of quality for each area.

By: Albuquerque Urban Observatory
Albuquerque, New Mexico 1971

NEW YORK

85 Community Planning District Profiles, Parts I and II

These two profiles--the first dealing with population and housing, and the second dealing with socioeconomic conditions--published the results of the 1970 census for public distribution.

By: New York City Planning Commission
New York, New York 1973

86 New York City: A Problem Census and Social Report, Supplement I

This report describes current conditions in New York and their implications. The incidence, prevalence, and trends throughout the city of all available problem indicators were collected, analyzed, and presented in this volume, with conclusions as to their solutions.

By: Community Service Society of New York
New York, New York 1970

NORTH CAROLINA

87 Community Conditions in Charlotte, 1970 - A Study of Ten Cities Using Urban Indicators with A Supplement on Racial Disparity

Using sixty-five descriptive indicators, the report compares Charlotte, North Carolina to nine other cities. The report addresses the following four questions:

1) What were community conditions in Charlotte in 1970, as compared to a group of similar cities?
2) Were conditions in Charlotte better or worse in 1970 than in 1960?
3) Did these conditions in Charlotte improve or deteriorate (between 1960 and 1970) at a faster rate than they did in the other cities studied?
4) What would conditions in Charlotte look like by 1980 if 1960-to-1970 rates of change prevailed?

This study also includes a supplement on racial disparity between blacks and whites in Charlotte. Using fourteen indicators, it

explores the gap between blacks and whites, and the current rate of change for each group. It then takes one more step in attempting to estimate when the gap will be closed.

By: Jack L. Bullard and Robert Smith
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Community Relations Committee
Charlotte, North Carolina 1974 222p.

88 Social Planning Uses of Urban Planning Information Systems, Phase I - Analysis of Social Needs in Mecklenburg County

This report outlines several of social area analysis techniques used to reduce numerous variables down to three factors: economics, family, and ethnicity. Census tracts in the county are ranked and mapped according to these factors.

By: Robert Moroney, Michael Maloney, Leslie May
Mecklenburg County
Charlotte, North Carolina 1972 59p.

89 Urban Indicators: Measures of the Quality of Life in the Charlotte Metropolitan Area

Completed as a part of the Charlotte Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), this report developed a system of urban indicators for Charlotte from existing secondary sources of data. The intention was to develop a management information system which could be duplicated in any metropolitan area in the U.S.

By: Emil E. Malizia and Robert L. Melvin
Department of City and Regional Planning
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 1971

OKLAHOMA

90 Community Activity Indicator Project

This report describes a project where indicators and data systems were used to bring problems to the attention of city council members via a sophisticated audio-visual system. While the system in Tulsa is far too complex and expensive for most cities, it is an example of how indicators can be used as a tool for getting information to city councils.

By: City of Tulsa
Tulsa, Oklahoma 1975

OHIO

91 CASP I User's Guide

CASP, or the Columbus Area Social Profile, is one product of a program entitled BENCHMARK. The program seeks to provide a common data base,

a major part of which is an annual, comprehenaive, community-wide survey conducted by BENCHMARK-Columbus. From this common data base comes a number of reports and studies. The social reports are regularly reported to the news media, and are designed to assess community needs and aspirations and to facilitate social and political dialogue, planning, and decisionmaking. Community-oriented studies are defined by the CASP user and are designed to permit community access to the CASP data base and to other related BENCHMARK resources.

By: Mershon Center
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

92 Social Profile Dayton Metropolitan Area

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Community Welfare Council of the Dayton Area
Dayton, Ohio 1963

PENNSYLVANIA

93 A Socio-Economic Analysis of 15 Philadelphia Neighborhoods - A Planning Report

This short handbook was written by private Lutheran Services organizations in cooperation with other non-profit groups to aid in developing a community-based service approach. Using factor analysis as a way to combine a number of individual variables into a simple measure, the maps indicated neighborhood differences in economic well-being, population growth, racial concentration, transiency, youth population, family orientation, community instability, and employment.

By: James Gudartis and Eleanor Lee Spaeth
Greater Philadelphia Federation of Settlements
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1976 20p

RHODE ISLAND

*94 Social Change Index Study Project - Final Report

This social change index was developed to provide a means whereby the current social pathology of communities may be identified on an objective basis. This index is derived from a combination of social indicators which are reported annually on a census tract basis in Rhode Island. It can be used to rank a community's need for social services, and to monitor and evaluate programs. The feasibility of the index was tested on the thirty-seven tracts in Providence, Rhode Island, and found workable. The report also mentions that the State of Rhode Island expects to institute a Committee on Social Statistics among whose primary responsibilities will be to encourage state agencies to publish their social statistics by census tracts in their

annual reports. Theoretically, additional social indicators will then be available for the social change index, increasing its accuracy.

By: Donald Colley
Rhode Island Council of Community Services
Providence, Rhode Island 1974

TEXAS

*95 Social Indicators for Austin, Texas

The report begins with a capsule history of the development of social indicators and a suggestion of future directions the movement may take. The study analyzes Austin, Texas, using the cluster analysis technique in which census tracts with similar characteristics cluster together. A cluster analysis was also performed on the variables to present composite indicators in the areas of income, education, housing, health, safety, and so forth.

By: Lorna A. Monti
Bureau of Business Research
University of Texas
Austin, Texas 1975 49p

96 Community Activities Indicator Project

This report was prepared as a part of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs' Community Activity Indicator Project (see page 65). There was no opportunity to review this report.

By: Planning Department
City of Midland
Midland, Texas

97 Social Indicators and a Social Accounting System for the AACOG Region: A Preliminary Statement

The task of this paper was to develop measures of the effect of public policy and its implementation upon various social problems of the AACOG region.

By: Alamo Area Council of Governments
San Antonio, Texas 1973

VIRGINIA

98 Social Conditions and Services, Interim Report No. 8

(There was no opportunity to review this publication.)

By: Community Development Program
Newport News, Virginia 1973

WASHINGTON

The Washington State Office of Community Development indicated that the following agencies are using social indicators in their planning activities:

1) Clark County Human Resource Project, Clark County Courthouse, Vancouver, Washington;
2) Office of Policy Planning for the City of Seattle;
3) Department of Planning and Community Development for King County, Seattle, Washington; and,
4) Kitsap County Planning Department, Port Orchard, Washington.

99 The Regional Quality of Puget Sound Life: First Steps in its Measurement and Report

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: R. C. Barnard, ed., et al.
Puget Sound Governmental Conference, Research Division
Seattle, Washington 1970

100 Social Reporting on the Quality of Life in Urban Areas
Unpublished Master's Thesis

(There was no opportunity to review this report.)

By: Donna J. Merwin
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 1975

WISCONSIN

101 Social Indicators for the Milwaukee Model Cities Area, 1967 to Present

This study was designed to explore the feasibility of obtaining social indicators for the Milwaukee Model Cities area and the entire Milwaukee community in order to aid in the continuing evaluation of the Model Cities program. The areas of concern were commercial development, communication, crime, education, fires, health, housing, income, and so forth.

By: Milwaukee Citizens Governmental Research Bureau, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1972

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

102 The Application of Structural Indicators for Measurements of Development - Selected Findings for Rural Communities in Kent County

The work on social indicators which was done as a part of the New Start program, a community development effort, is of particular interest because of its focus on assessing the structural causes of social problems, rather than simply describing social conditions. As such,

it examines the county in terms of inter-community linkages and changes in those linkages over time; the degree of rigidity in the social structure; the degree of specialization in the county; and, the measurement of change in income, particularly as it relates to the preceding factors.

By: New Brunswick New Start Program
Richibucto, New Brunswick, Canada

Section IV
LOCAL PROJECTS
(IN CALIFORNIA)

LOCAL PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

One of the goals of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's social profile project is to develop profiles which will be useful in state and local decisionmaking. Unfortunately, few of the social indicator/social profile projects reviewed thus far in this bibliography give much indication of how they were actually used. While nearly all were created to improve the allocation of scarce resources, it is difficult to assess how this might occur. It is somewhat easier to judge how the profiles were used with projects a little closer to home.

Generally, all of the California profiles were designed to provide a common data base for planning useful to many groups within the community. In many instances, the profiles function as a calling card, providing credibility for the agency or group preparing them. After completing such a report, that group is more likely to be called upon to provide basic information and technical expertise to assist the decisionmaker in better assessing a situation and taking appropriate action. Several counties, such as Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Clara, have built up considerable technical capability to enable them to respond to the concerns of local officials as they arise. The agency preparing such a profile must anticipate the issues and focus on securing the information which will provide a rational basis upon which to make subsequent decisions. Therefore, the profile and the back-up capability to respond to issues, which it usually represents, become a way to influence not just the decisionmaker but the entire decisionmaking process.

The information in these profiles has been put to use to project future human service caseloads (Orange County, City of Stockton), to determine areas of greatest need (San Diego, Orange, and San Mateo Counties), and to assess the social and economic effects of decisions concerning physical development (Sacramento, City of San Jose, Contra Costa, and San Diego Counties).

One of the keys to improving the information available for a community profile has been a geo-processing capability which is a tool to relate agency data, such as crime statistics, records of births and deaths, public assistance caseloads, etc., to census tract or other geographical area. This aggregation can be done within the source agency by a computer to prevent any invasion of the individual client's right to confidentiality. With this tool, local jurisdictions can not only obtain more current and comprehensive information than is available from the census, they can also have a tool which will help with actual program management and evaluation. Again, Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties have social indicator/social profile projects which already rely heavily on this tool.

In California, as elsewhere at the local level, there has been considerable analysis of the relationship of variables within a neighborhood. Some approaches (Orange, Santa Clara, and San Diego Counties) use factor analysis, cluster analysis, and other mathematical means to understand

the inter-relationships. Others (San Joaquin County and San Diego County) present the inter-relationships and their implications in the text of the report, drawing on related studies and their intuitive sense of the community.

Most of the social indicator/social profile projects have taken place in urbanized areas. One problem with implementing the profile approach in rural areas is the lack of available data. Since many rural counties have not been divided into census tracts, the federal census results often are returned to them aggregated by County Census Divisions, which often do not conform to useful planning areas. In response to that problem, some rural communities (City of Arcata and Mendocino County) have relied on citizen surveys to obtain the needed information.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The County Planning Department has been developing its capability to do neighborhood-level planning. In addition, the County has done extensive work in assessing the fiscal/economic impacts of growth and development.

*103 Contra Costa County - A Profile

This profile provides both statistical information and an analysis of the current state of the county, its rates of change, and estimates relating to future conditions, with a heavy emphasis on fiscal/economic information. The report is a balanced presentation using narrative, graphics, and selected statistical tables. In most cases the information is presented for communities within the county.

By: Planning Department
Contra Costa County
Martinez, California 1976 145p

*104 Neighborhood Profiles, 1974

This report presents a profile for thirteen neighborhoods in Richmond. Each neighborhood profile is divided into the following categories: a description of the area; existing housing, streets, and neighborhood facilities; proposed capital improvement projects in the area; a summary of 1970 census data; the relationship of the neighborhood to other jurisdictions; and, potential issues of importance to the neighborhood. In general, the profiles focus more on physical than on social conditions within each neighborhood. However, meetings were held in each neighborhood in order to give the residents a chance to react to the profiles written for their area. The needs and concerns expressed at these meetings were recorded and attached to each profile.

By: City of Richmond Planning Department
Richmond, California 1975

FRESNO COUNTY

*105 Fresno-Clovis Citizen Survey: Problem Rating and Ranking

Based on the responses of over 2,600 residents, this is the third annual assessment of citizens' opinions about community conditions and problems. Average ratings for each problem were determined for the entire survey population and for specific sub-populations.

By: Fresno Community Analysis Division
(now the Management Systems Organization)
City of Fresno
Fresno, California 1974

*Indicates those reports which are available for review at the California Office of Planning and Research.

*106 Community Profile, 1973

This report presents a broad array of facts and problems related to the economic, social, and physical conditions of the community, and serves as a foundation for long-range planning and action programs. The report utilizes "symapping," in which the geographical distribution of conditions is shown on a map by computer-printed symbols corresponding to data values. A Technical Appendix is available under separate cover.

By: Fresno Community Analysis Division
(now the Management Systems Organization)
City of Fresno
Fresno, California 1973

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

*107 The Social Needs of Arcata City Residents

This report summarized the social needs of a representative sample of Arcata residents. The questionnaire consisted of demographic questions, ratings of neighborhood conditions and residence characteristics (based on the interviewer's observations), and specific questions about needs in the areas of economic need, health, residence and neighborhood needs, personal safety and security, competency and information needs, personal and psychological well being, and community evaluation. The results were correlated by neighborhood, dwelling type, occupation, social living group, and age. In addition, the interrelationships between the study variables were explored.

By: Social and Environmental Research Associates, Inc.
City of Arcata
Arcata, California 1976 67p

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

*108 A Trend Analysis of Los Angeles County 1950-1970

This study presents an historical analysis of Los Angeles County census tracts from 1950 to 1970. The report describes the development of the 1950-1970 data base, analyzes the variables used to identify change, presents the method employed in identifying these changes, summarizes the results, and finally looks at possible future work. The report examines the socioeconomic status and "stage-in-life" cycle of each census tract. It identifies tracts as remaining stable, growing richer or poorer, and becoming "younger" or "older." It makes no attempt to formulate theories or propose blanket conclusions; instead, it displays the results in maps and tables so that one can examine the actual data in an organized manner.

By: Community Analysis Bureau
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1976 161p.

*109 The State of the City Report, A Cluster Analysis of Los Angeles, 1974

This document provides a description of the city of Los Angeles using a portion of the State of the City Data Base (sixty-six data items for each of the 727 census tracts) and the statistical technique of clustering. There is an introduction, a discussion of method, an analysis of the entire City, as well as a complete description of each of the thirty cluster areas which were derived. Examples of the types of neighborhoods defined by cluster analysis include the post-war suburbs, the once-elegant, the richest of the poor, the educated populace, and the elderly citizenry. Data tables and mathematical descriptions appear in the appendices.

By: Community Analysis Bureau
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1974 181p

*110 City-wide Profiles, Problems, and Programs

Using the data base of the Los Angeles Community Analysis Bureau, an interagency task force described and analyzed the city's neighborhoods both in terms of types of neighborhood and the incidence of specific problems. Using cluster analysis techniques, each census tract was described according to the following conditions: economics, transportation, education, crime, housing, youth, and health.

By: Inter-Agency Task Force
Planning Department
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1974 163p

111 Prototype State of the Region Report for Los Angeles County

This report was designed to aid in forming policy by monitoring changes in the welfare of people residing and working in the Los Angeles region. This report serves as a mock-up for what a full-fledged State of the Region Report should be like.

By: School of Architecture and Urban Planning
University of California
Los Angeles, California

*112 SYMAPS: A Collection of Computer Graphics Displaying Data Used in the 1972 State of the City Report

This report consists of a collection of computer-drawn maps displaying data on neighborhood conditions related to population, transportation, housing, recreation, fire protection, law enforcement, education, health, and so on.

By: Community Analysis Bureau
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1973

*113 Social and Health Indicator System - Los Angeles

(See U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, page 8.)

By: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1973 320p

114 Analysis of Blighted Communities of Los Angeles

This document provides a means for evaluating communities in terms of their general characteristics. It features a rank order listing of Los Angeles' sixty-five communities. The report contains a map depicting the "worst" areas in terms of blight, and the text describes the socio-economic conditions in those blighted communities.

By: Community Analysis Bureau
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1973

*115 The State of the City 1970

A four-part series of reports related to strategies of urban survival make up this "state of the city" report.

Volume 1: Conditions of Blight and Obsolescence takes an inventory of the City's physical, social, and economic structure. It further describes the nature and extent of blight and obsolescence, the inter-relationship of conditions and their impact on blight, and the requirements to counteract deteriorating neighborhood conditions.

Volume 2: The Strategy for City Survival describes a computer technique for evaluating urban blight and its inter-relationships in the City's sixty-five community areas. The method used to produce this document is called the Scientific Urban Matrix and employs techniques of statistical analysis and computer graphics.

Volume 3: Programs for City Survival details proposed and ongoing programs designed to correct blighted conditions within the City and discusses new concepts for addressing potential gaps in urban renewal programs.

Volume 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of the City Survival Programs appraises the effectiveness of the current remedial programs.

By: Community Analysis Bureau
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 1970

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Mendocino County, in cooperation with North Coast Opportunities Inc. of Ukiah, a community action agency, has undertaken what is called the

Economic and Social Planning project. One part of that program included a household survey to determine characteristics, needs, and opinions of Mendocino County residents. The results of that survey are being used in formulating policy and programs to meet the County's most pressing problems.

ORANGE COUNTY

*116 Report on the State of the County, 1976

This report, representing an increased effort by the county to develop its needs assessment capability beyond that which was possible for earlier reports, consists of eight major studies; child care, maternal and infant health, drug and alcohol abuse, senior citizens, youth, the disabled, veterans, and client data for various people served through the county's Information and Referral System. Extensive use is made of agency opperational data.

By: County Administrative Office
Orange County
Santa Ana, California 1976 105p

*117 Report of the State of the County, 1974-75

The third in a continuing series of reports, this study presents the findings of a county-wide survey to determine citizens' opinion on a variety of issues concerning the delivery of public and private services. It also includes the findings of a similar survey of professionals and paraprofessionals as to the major human-service needs.

By: County Administrative Office
Orange County
Santa Ana, California 1976 109p

*118 Report on the State of the County, 1974

This report, the second in the series, updates information found in the first State of the County report. It also provides further analysis of the social, economic, and physical structure of the county, utilizing the cluster analysis technique.

By: County Administrative Office
Orange County
Santa Ana, California 1974 101p

*119 Report on the State of the County, 1973

This, the original State of the County report, is divided into two parts, the first dealing with current conditions and trends, and the second with projected population and service needs. It includes a description of the environment (physical, economic, and human), an analysis of various patterns and relationships between variables, profiles of various geopraphic areas within the county, and an early

warning analysis of blight. It presents each of the indicators of conditions via computer-produced maps.

By: County Administrative Office
Orange County
Santa Ana, California 1973 82p

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

*120 Methodology and Guidelines for Assessing Social Impacts of Development

This publication describes a procedure for assessing the social impact of proposed land development projects (as a part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process) using selected social indicators. Besides describing how this technique can be useful in evaluating the effects of individual land development projects, the report also sets forth the manner in which it can be applied in developing or evaluating community plans. The County is currently preparing two community plans using methods outlined in this work.

By: Duncan & Jones, and Berkeley Planning Associates for
Sacramento County
Community Development and Environmental Protection Agency
Sacramento, California 1976 139p.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

121 State of the City, 1973

(There was no opportunity to review this report as it is out of print.)

By: Community Planning and Management Program
City of San Bernardino
San Bernardino, California 1973

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The staffs of the various planning agencies are currently working together to improve the usefulness of their social profiles by evaluating the indicators included and by working to increase the information available on a small-area basis. In the past, the socioeconomic profiles have provided a common data base upon which various methods for needs assessment have drawn. The county is currently developing a method using a number of social indicators to assess the social impacts of land use developments.

*122 A Report on Socio-Economic Profiles of San Diego County

This report contains a summary of past experiences, current efforts, and expected future developments in working with socioeconomic profiles and other tabulations of data describing aspects of the social well-

being of San Diego County residents. Several of the fifteen social profiles which were done between 1971 and 1976 are briefly summarized below.

By: J. Richard Juarez
United Way of San Diego County
San Diego, California 1976 16p

*123 1976 Social Planning and Evaluation Resource Manual

This report, a revision and expansion of the 1975 edition, is divided into two parts; a socioeconomic profile of sub-regional areas within the county, and a section which pulls together information and statistics from a wide variety of sources to portray community problems and their implications.

By: San Diego County Human Resources Agency
Human Care Services Program
San Diego, California 1976 290p

124 Quality of Life - 1975

This report expands and refines two previous Quality of Life reports done by the Urban Observatory. It contains data under the traditional categories of housing, health, education, and so forth; however, it also discusses such areas as performing arts, problems of urban growth, energy utilization and conservation, and the status of women. Over the years the report has evolved from a broad comparison of the City of San Diego to the nation as a whole, to a more sharply focused discussion of conditions within the City and County.

By: The Urban Observatory
San Diego, California 1975

*125 Fair Share Formula, 1975

In this report, census tracts are ranked according to a poverty index developed from twenty statistical indicators in nine major categories related to established Social Service delivery systems. The purpose of this study was to determine accurately the incidence of poverty and to provide guidelines for distributing funds.

By: Economic Opportunity Commission and the
San Diego County Human Resources Agency
San Diego, California 1975 91p

*126 Profile of Socio-Economic Conditions in San Diego County

This, the first major profile of census tracts within the county, utilizes forty-two key social indicators to present a general summary of the location and extent of negative socioeconomic conditions. The indicators contained in the report (which are almost entirely from the 1970 census) were mapped by means of computer mapping techniques,

as well as presented in tabular form. The general purpose was to present data indicative of community problems and which could be useful to social service delivery and planning agencies.

By: Management Planning Program
San Diego County Human Resources Agency
San Diego, California 1975 171p

*127 Socioeconomic Status Ranking of San Diego County Census Tracts

A process for determining the areas in greatest need of social services by ranking census tracts according to socioeconomic status is described in this report. A correlation and factor analysis of 124 census data indicators resulted in two key variables which make up the "socio-economic status indicator"--median housing value and percentage of high school graduates.

By: Management Planning Program
San Diego County Human Resources Agency
San Diego, California 1975 17p

128 Socio-Economic Profile Outline

The socioeconomic profile outlined in this report was an attempt by San Diego County Planning Departments to utilize socioeconomic data in an analysis of conditions in a community planning study. While this outline is no longer in use by the county planning department, they are still moving toward greater involvement with and concern for planning which includes social concerns and problems.

By: Community Planning Division
San Diego County Planning Department
San Diego, California 1974

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

*129 State of the City Report

The report protrays conditions in the city of Stockton and its metro-politan area. It was prepared as a part of the Neighborhood Analysis Program, which consisted of a series of studies organizing social, physical, and economic data for various sub-areas within the city and county. These sub-area studies, known as Neighborhood Profiles, were largely based on information from the operational records of public and private agencies. Several reports, however, relied heavily on the 1970 census. Each of the twelve profiles listed below is a substantial study in its own right, uses regularly updated local agency data on a census tract level and is of particular interest because of the extent to which each study analyzes the implications of the data it presents. The summary of the findings of the individual studies, listed below, appears in the State of the City Report.

* Profile 1 - Crime in Stockton, Volumes I and II.
* Profile 2 - Housing Dispersement Study
* Profile 3 - Public Assistance -- Stockton and San Joaquin County

* Profile 4 - Internal Revenue Service Income Study
* Profile 5 - Education in Stockton - 1970
* Profile 6 - Housing Units 1970-1973 (Land Use Data)
* Profile 7 - Metropolitan Stockton Land Use
* Profile 8 - People in Stockton
* Profile 9 - Employment by Place of Work
* Profile 10- Infant Mortality and Premature Births
* Profile 11- Fire
  Profile 12- San Joaquin General Hospital Study (unpublished)

By: Community Development Department
City of Stockton
Stockton, California 1975

*130 Neighborhood Analysis Program

This report constituted the proposal that resulted in the project described in Item 129. It explains how Stockton became interested in social indicators, gives a history of the project's development, and lists the proposed research schedule.

By: Community Development Department
City of Stockton
Stockton, California 1972 35p

*131 Neighborhood Statistical Profile

This report provides a statistical summary of selected demographic, housing, and environmental characteristics for most of the census tracts within the county. The data were drawn primarily from the 1970 census and a more current local survey of housing conditions.

By: Community Development Program
San Joaquin County
Stockton, California 1973

SAN MATEO COUNTY

*132 Statistical Profile of the Redwood City Sphere of Influence, 1975

The statistical description of socioeconomic conditions in Redwood City attempted to locate and define areas of greatest need for use in developing a Social Element to the General Plan. Indicators were chosen in the areas of housing, poverty, unemployment, manpower, police activity, health, and population.

By: Planning Department
Redwood City
Redwood City, California 1976

*133 Social and Economic Characteristics

This report describes how socioeconomic conditions vary among census tracts within the county. All census tracts are ranked and mapped according to age of residents, ethnicity, education, income, employment, housing, and transportation. They used a method called "socioeconomic tenths" through which the census tracts were ranked according to whether they fell in the lowest 10%, next lowest 10%, and so forth.

By: Department of Health and Welfare
San Mateo County
San Mateo, California 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The City of San Jose is currently developing a method for assessing the net economic, fiscal, environmental, and social consequences of development. That includes identifying those indicators which will make it possible to assess the social and other impacts.

*134 Profile '70: A Socioeconomic Data Book for Santa Clara County

This statistical sourcebook presents sixty-four census and thirty-one non-census data items for each of 210 census tracts, fifteen cities, and for the county as a whole. While the bulk of the report is a straightforward presentation of statistics, the appendix offers several interesting items. It includes maps showing the geographic distribution of various population groups or conditions throughout the county and a description of seven different clusters of census tracts with similar conditions. This report has provided a base of statistical data for a number of local needs assessment projects.

By: County Planning Department and the
Social Planning Council of Santa Clara County, Inc.
San Jose, California 1973

Section V
ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

While most of the work cited so far has been undertaken by state or local governments directly, this summary would not be complete without mention of some other agencies which have been working on the application of social indicators.

As with the previous sections, the projects in this portion of the bibliography vary widely, ranging from the very practical projects of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs to the more theoretical work of Stanford Research Institute, Rand Institute and the Urban Institute.

For those wishing information on the more theoretical aspects of social indicators, the following mentions several bibliographies that list other references on social accounting and quality of life assessment.

CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (CSRD)
Denver, Colorado

The Center at the University of Denver conducts applied research focusing on social problems and policy issues. In addition, CSRD provides technical assistance to governmental agencies and to non-profit community service and educational organizations. In this role, CSPD contracted with Region VIII of H.E.W. to analyze demographic, economic, health, ethnic, education, and welfare statistical information by county for the six states within the region to determine what, if any, significant relationships existed among the variables. The first series of reports was based on 1970 census data and some state agency data:

*1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Colorado

1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for North Dakota

1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for South Dakota

1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Montana

1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Utah

1970 Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Wyoming

CSRD then published a series of reports focusing on the change in socioeconomic conditions since the census, using only variables that could be updated yearly:

Colorado Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

South Dakota Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

North Dakota Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Utah Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Montana Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Wyoming Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Wisconsin Socioeconomic Data for 1972 and Change Measures 1970-72

Some related statistical reports by CSRD include:

Base Data for Rank Orders of Socioeconomic Data for Region VIII States (This volume contains the 1970 data on which the socioeconomic data rank orders were based for all six states in Region VIII.)

An Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States (Colorado, Montana, and North and South Dakota)

*Indicates those reports which are available for review at the California Office of Planning and Research.

*An Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: For West Central States HIGHLIGHTS

Several additional reports related to CSRD's Social Indicator Project included:

Review of the Literature on Social Indicators

*The Use of Data for Human Service Planning and Administration of Federal Region VIII (Results of a survey of planners about their need for and use of data.)

*Toward a Comprehensive Data Bank for Social Indicators (This monograph presents a comprehensive list of social concerns amenable to study through social indicators, and compares the indicators in the CSRD/DRI data bank to this list in order to identify gaps.)

LYNDON B. JOHNSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
Austin, Texas

The L.B.J. School of Public Affairs, in cooperation with HUD Region VI, the Texas Department of Community Affairs, and several cities in the Southwest region (including Little Rock, Arkansas; Monroe, Louisiana; and Tulsa, Oklahoma) has been involved in developing community indicator systems. Called the Community Activity Indicator Project, it was designed to research the current state of indicator technology and to assess the possibility of applying this technology to the urban decisionmaking process. The project also involved setting up indicator systems in several cities. Besides providing a good conceptual framework, the reports growing out of the project provide much of the necessary practical information needed by cities (and counties) interested in implementing an indicator system and making it an effective management tool:

*Community Indicators for Your City, 1975

Community Indicators: Improving Community Management, 1974

Social Indicators and Urban Decision-Making, 1973

*A Resource Handbook for Developing Community Indicators, 1973

*An Introductory Set of Community Indicators, 1973

MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Kansas City, Kansas

The Midwest Research Institute has completed several studies on quality of life in the United States:

*Quality of Life in the U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970, by Ben-Chieh Liu, 1975

The Quality of Life in the United States, 1970; Index, Rating and Statistics, by Ben-Chieh Liu, 1973

The Quality of Life in the United States - An Excursion into the New Frontier of Socio-Economic Indicators, by John O. Wilson

RAND INSTITUTE
New York City, New York

Although the Rand Institute has done more theoretical work on social indicators, three of its reports stand out:

Policy Uses of Urban Indicators, by Robert K. Yin, 1972

Participant-Observation and the Development of Urban Neighborhood Policy, by Robert K. Yin, 1971

The Contemporary City and Contemporary Social Research, by Robert K. Yin, 1971

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
New York City, New York

The Russell Sage Foundation has long been interested in research on social indicators. It maintains an important and highly active research program in this area.

A number of earlier works have focused on compiling data from a variety of sources to form a coherent picture of social change:

The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations, and Satisfactions, by Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, and Willard Rodgers, 1976

*Social Indicator Models, by Kenneth C. Land and Seymour Spillerman, ed., 1975

Social Statistics in Use, by Philip M. Hauser, 1975

Social Change in A Metropolitan Community, by Otis Dudley Duncan, Beverly Duncan, and Howard Schuman, 1973

*Political Aspects of Social Indicators: Implications for Research, by Peter J. Henriot, 1972

The Human Meaning of Social Change, by Angus Campbell, and Philip E. Converse, 1972

Indicators of Trends in Health Status, by Abbot L. Ferriss, 1972

Indicators of Trends in the Status of American Women, by Abbott L. Ferriss, 1969

Indicators of Change in the American Family, by Abbott L. Ferriss, 1969

Indicators of Trends in American Education, by Abbott L. Ferriss, 1969

*Toward Social Reporting: Next Steps, by Otid Sudley Duncan, 1969

Indicators of Social Change: Concepts and Measurements, by Eleanor B. Sheldon and Wilbert Moore, ed., 1968

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
Washington, D.C.

Social Science Research Council sponsors the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators which functions as a clearinghouse to help researchers find the information they require. The Washington, D.C., office maintains a library of information related to the development and use of social indicators, including in its collection some examples of local social indicator/social profile projects. In addition, the Center publishes:

*Social Indicators Newsletter (monthly)

*A Short Bibliography of Social Indicators, by Nancy Carmichael, 1976

The Social Science Research Council itself has published:

Social Indicators, 1973: A Review Symposium, by Roxanne A. Van Dusen, 1974

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRI)
Menlo Park, California

SRI has had a continuing interest in the development of social indicators and social accounting. Their published works include:

*Minimum Standards for Quality of Life, by O.W. Markley and Marilyn D. Bagley, 1975 (a report done for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

*Toward Master Social Indicators, by Educational Policy Research Center, 1969

URBAN INSTITUTE
Washington, D.C.

One of the goals of the Urban Institute is to develop useful indicators for decision makers as well as the general public. While their earliest projects focused on actual statistical reports, their more recent research has been to explore the conceptual basis for the development and use of social indicators. Their indicator research is discussed in the following reports:

Models for Indicator Development: A Framework for Policy Analysis, by Harvey A. Garn, et al., 1976

*Social Indicators and Society: Some Key Dimensions, by Michael J. Flax, et al., 1975

Organization of Local Governments and Implications for Urban Growth Policies, by Harvey Garn and Nancy L. Trevis, 1975

Social Indicators and Society: Some Key Dimensions, by Michael J. Flax, et al., 1974

Models for Social and Urban Indicators: Toward An Integrated Theory of Policy Analysis, by Harvey A. Garn, et al., 1974

Formulation of Urban Growth Policies: Dynamic Interactions Among People, Places, and Clubs, by Harvey A. Garn and Michael Springer, 1973

Determining the Worth of Public Programs: Some Suggestions on Evaluation Methodology, by Harvey A. Garn, 1973

*Indicators of Urban Conditions: Generating More Useful Community Profiles, by Michael J. Flax, 1973

Whose Indicators of What -- Some Notes on Decision Making and Information, by Michael Springer, 1973

*Social Indicators Models for Urban Policy -- Five Specific Applications, by Harvey A. Garn, Michael J. Flax, Michael Springer, and Jeremy B. Taylor, 1973

*A Study on Comparative Urban Indicators: Condition in 18 Large Metropolitan Areas, by Michael J. Flax, 1972

*Blacks and Whites -- An Experiment in Racial Indicators, by Michael J. Flax, 1971

Cities vs. Suburbs: A Comparative Analysis of Six Qualities of Urban Life, by Martin V. Jones and Michael J. Flax, 1970

The Quality of Life in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.: Some Statistical Benchmarks, by Marvin Jones and Michael J. Flax, 1970

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

*A Short Bibliography on Social Indicators
Nancy Carmichael
Center for the Coordination of Research on Social Indicators
Social Science Research Council
Washington, D.C. 1976 8p

*The Quality of Life: A Bibliography of Objective and Perceptual Social Indicators
Exchange Bibliography #1079
Council of Planning Librarians
Monticello, Illinois 1975 13p

*Social Indicators: A Bibliographical Index of Relevant Materials for State, Social and Human Services Planners
Indiana State Planning Services Agency
Indianapolis, Indiana 1974

*Social Indicators and Societal Monitoring: An Annotated Bibliography
Leslie Wilson, et al.
Jossey & Bass Publishers
San Francisco, California 1972 464p

*Social Indicators
Exchange Bibliography #215
Council of Planning Librarians
Monticello, Illinois 1971 45p

Section VI
INDEX

INDEX

The following matrices were prepared to help the reader assess the distinguishing features of the various projects reported on. Since several of the reports, primarily those at the local level, were not available for review prior to the publication of this bibliography, it was not always possible to catagorize them completely. Therefore, in reviewing the charts, the reader should pay attention more to the areas checked than to those not checked. The absence of a check in a column does not indicate complete absence of this feature, but that our staff was not aware of such in the report.

The pertinent catagories include:

Level of Aggregation - Is the information presented for the state as a whole or is it disaggregated to the county or neighborhood level?

Time Period Covered - Is the information presented for only one point in time or does it focus on trends?

Type of Analysis - Is this a project in which the inter relationship of variables, such as health and housing, were studied using techniques such as factor analysis or cluster analysis? Or were various geographic areas ranked-ordered according to the severity of a particular problem?

Type of Data Used - While virtually all reports use census data, did projects make extensive use of information drawn from agency operational data, or from citizen surveys on community needs?

Method for Presenting the Information - Did the projects emphasize the visual display of information using either charts, graphics, or maps?

FEDERAL PROJECTS	Level of Aggregation				Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	Nation wide	State-wide	County-wide	Sub-county	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
Bureau of the Census 1,2,3,4,5,6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Department of Health, Education and Welfare 7,8	(Conceptual rather than statistical reports)											
Office of Economic Opportunity 9			X		X	X			X			
Environmental Protection Agency 10, 11	(Conceptual rather than statistical reports)											
Office of Management and Budget 12	X					X					X	X

STATE PROJECTS

	Level of Aggregation			Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	Statewide	County-wide	Sub-county	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
Colorado 13, 14, 15, 16		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Delaware 17	X	X			X			X		X	
Florida	X	X			X			X	X	X	X
Georgia 18		X			X						
Hawaii 19, 20		X						X			
Idaho 21		X									
Indiana 22		X		X				X			
Iowa 23	X	X		X				X			
Louisiana 24	X		b		X					X	
Maine 25	X	X			X			X	X	X	
Maryland 26		X			X	X	X	X			
Massachusetts 27	X				X					X	
Michigan 28								X			
Minnesota 29		(unavailable for review)									
Mississippi 30, 31	X	X		X	X			X		X	

	Level of Aggregation			Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	State-wide	County-wide	Sub-county	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
Missouri 32	X				X			X			
Montana 33, 34, 35, 36, 37	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			
New Jersey 38	X				X						
North Carolina 39, 40	X	a		X	X			X	X		
North Dakota 41, 42, 43, 44		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Ohio 45, 46	X	a		X	X				X		
Oklahoma 47	X	X			X			X		X	
Oregon 48, 49, 50	X	X	b	X	X			X	X		
Pennsylvania 51		X									
Rhode Island 52			X	X		X					
South Dakota 53, 54, 55, 56		X		X	X	X	X	X			
Utah 57, 58, 59		X		X	X		X	X			
Wisconsin 60		X			X			X			
Wyoming 61, 62, 63		X		X	X	71	X	X			

a - multi-county planning regions
b - limited sub-county data

LOCAL PROJECTS - OTHER STATES

	Level of Aggregation		Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	City/County Wide	Neighborhood Data	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
Colorado Springs, CO 66	X	X		X			X	X	X	
Denver, CO 67	(unavailable for review)									
S.E. Connecticut Planning Region 68	(unavailable for review)									
District of Columbia 69, 70, 71, 72	X	X		X	X	X				
Tampa, FL 73		X			X					
Atlanta, GA 74, 75	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Athens-Clarke County, GA 76								X		
Chicago, IL 77	X			X			X	X		
Indianapolis, IN 78		X	X		X	X				
South Bend, IN 79	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Monroe, LA 80	(unavailable for review)									
Mound Bayou, MS 81	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Washoe County, NV 82	X	X	X		X					
Albuquerque, NM 83, 84	(unavailable for review)									

	Level of Aggregation		Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	City/County Wide	Neighborhood Data	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
New York, NY 85, 86			X	X			X			
Charlotte, NC 87, 88, 89	X			X	X	X				
Tulsa, OK 90									X	X
Columbus, OH 91	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Dayton, OH 92	(unavailable for review)									
Philadelphia, PA 93		X	X		X					
Providence, RI 94		X			X					
Austin, TX 95		X	X		X				X	
Midland, TX 96	(unavailable for review)									
Alamo Area COG Region 97	(unavailable for review)									
Newport News, VA 98	(unavailable for review)									
Seattle, WA 99, 100	(unavailable for review)									
Milwaukee, WI 101							X			
Kent County, New Brunswick, Canada 102	X			X	X		X			

LOCAL PROJECTS - CALIFORNIA

	Level of Aggregation		Time Period Covered		Type of Analysis		Sources of Data		Method of Presentation	
	City/County Wide	Neighborhood Data	Static Data	Trend Data	Cluster/ Factor Analysis	Rank Order	Agency Data - (A Major Source)	Survey Data	Graphics Stressed	Computer Mapping
Contra Costa County 103	X			X			X			
Richmond, Contra Costa County 104		X	X							
Fresno, Fresno County 105, 106	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Arcata, Humboldt County 107					X			X		
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County 116, 117, 118, 119	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mendocino County	X		X					X		
Orange County 116, 117, 118, 119	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sacramento County 120	(methodological rather than statistical report)									
San Bernadino, San Bernadino County 121	(unavailable for review)									
San Diego County 122 - 128	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Stockton, San Joaquin County 129,130	X	X	X	X			X		X	
San Joaquin County 131		X	X							
San Mateo County 132, 133		X	X			X			X	
Santa Clara County 134	X	X	X		X		X			